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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 5.4 percent in November.
- At 5,169,300, nonagricultural employment set another record in November.
- Nonmanufacturing employment also climbed to a record high in November, with 4,120,100 jobs.
- Average weekly hours worked by manufacturing production workers in Pennsylvania dropped slightly in October.
- Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose, but payments fell in October.
- Nine major labor market areas maintained full employment with rates of 5.0 percent or less during October.

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation.....1
Nonagricultural Jobs.....2-4
Hours and Earnings.....5-6
Unemployment Compensation.....7
County Data.....8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets.....9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....10

ISSUED: DECEMBER 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.
The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James J. Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Frederick W. Schneider	(717)783-3294 783-3908	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR NOVEMBER 1989

Pennsylvania's November employment statistics provide mixed signals. Although employment expanded by more than 100,000, unemployment jumped more than 50,000 to top 300,000 for the first time this year, pushing the seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 5.4 percent in November. The nationwide rate was also 5.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, in November.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show November's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,638,000, up 108,000 since October. Employment had been drifting down from the all-time high of 5,778,000 set in March of this year, but the November rebound carried employment to the highest level since June. November's employment was 128,000 above the year-ago level and 228,000 above the level of two years ago.

Unemployment, adjusted for seasonality, rose 53,000 to 321,000 in November which was the highest number of jobless workers since January 1988. This pushed the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment up to 5.4 percent in November, out of the channel in which it ranged (3.9 to 4.6 percent) during the first 10 months of 1989. The rate in October was 4.6 percent. Compared to a year ago, the November rate was up from 4.7 percent representing 52,000 more jobless workers. But the rate was still below the 5.6 percent level posted two years ago.

For the United States, the seasonally adjusted rate, which is used by the media, was 5.4 percent of the civilian labor force in November, up from 5.3 percent in October. The nation's rate, not adjusted for seasonality, was 5.2 percent, up from 5.0 percent in October. In November 1988, the rates were identical to this November's rates, 5.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, and 5.2 percent unadjusted.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,959	5,798	5,779	161	180
Employment	5,638	5,530	5,510	108	128
Unemployment	321	268	269	53	52
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.4	4.6	4.7	0.8	0.7
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,943	5,857	5,779	86	164
Employment	5,639	5,598	5,529	41	110
Unemployment	303	259	250	44	53
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.1	4.4	4.3	0.7	0.8

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

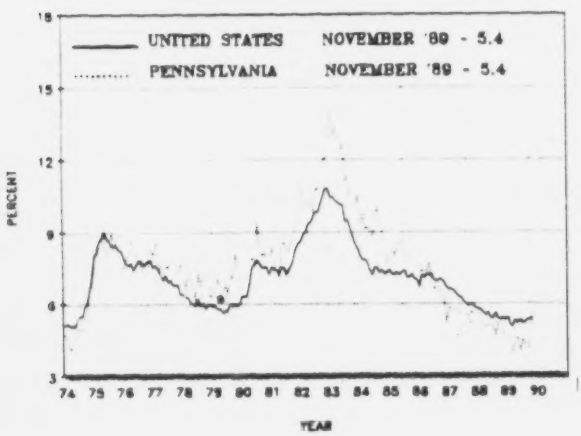


TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	NOV. 1989 AP/	OCT. 1989 P/	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	NET CHANGE TO OCT. 1989 FROM: SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5169.3	5159.1	5123.7	5102.7	35.4	56.4
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1047.5	1047.6	1049.1	1059.4	-1.5	-11.8
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	593.2	592.2	592.9	604.6	-0.7	-12.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.8	31.2	31.6	-0.4	-0.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.4	21.8	21.7	-0.4	-0.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.3	47.0	47.8	0.3	-0.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.7	91.8	91.6	-0.1	0.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.8	89.9	92.6	-0.1	-2.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		112.0	111.8	109.0	0.2	3.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		85.7	85.8	92.6	-0.1	-6.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		57.8	57.8	60.9	0.0	-3.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		35.4	35.7	36.2	-0.3	-0.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.3	20.1	20.6	0.2	-0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	454.3	455.4	456.2	454.8	-0.8	0.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		94.0	93.8	93.2	0.2	0.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.6	30.8	31.1	-0.2	-0.5
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.0	82.3	83.5	-0.3	-1.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		42.0	42.0	41.7	0.0	0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.8	84.2	83.5	-0.4	0.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.2	61.2	59.7	0.0	1.5
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.5	10.5	-0.2	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.3	40.2	40.4	0.1	-0.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.1	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4120.1	4107.2	4071.3	4041.8	35.9	65.4
MINING	27.8	28.1	28.4	29.3	-0.3	-1.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	252.4	256.9	258.4	250.3	-1.5	6.6
TRANSPORTATION	151.6	151.8	150.1	151.3	1.7	0.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.2	103.1	103.4	104.3	-0.3	-1.2
COMMUNICATIONS		48.8	49.0	50.0	-0.2	-1.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.3	54.4	54.3	-0.1	0.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.5	270.0	269.5	271.2	0.5	-1.2
RETAIL TRADE	905.7	891.6	885.4	889.2	6.2	2.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		131.1	128.7	130.3	2.4	0.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	297.0	296.9	298.2	292.3	-1.3	4.6
BANKING		88.6	88.8	86.4	-0.2	2.2
INSURANCE CARRIERS		86.2	86.2	85.0	0.0	1.2
SERVICES	1398.8	1400.8	1390.4	1351.6	10.4	49.2
BUSINESS SERVICES		250.8	250.0	235.8	0.8	15.0
HEALTH SERVICES		452.6	451.8	435.1	0.8	17.5
--HOSPITALS		246.7	245.9	238.2	0.8	8.5
LEGAL SERVICES		39.0	39.0	38.5	0.0	0.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		163.1	145.1	160.4	1[illegible].0	2.7
SOCIAL SERVICES		94.0	93.1	90.2	0.9	3.8
OTHER SERVICES		401.3	411.4	391.6	-10.1	9.7
GOVERNMENT	714.1	708.0	687.5	702.3	20.5	5.7
FEDERAL		138.7	139.6	139.0	-0.9	-0.3
STATE		162.5	157.6	160.3	4.9	2.2
LOCAL		406.8	390.3	403.0	16.5	3.8
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	4.3	3.3	1.5	1.0	2.8

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS CONTINUE AT RECORD-SETTING LEVELS

Early results from a survey of employer payrolls show Pennsylvania's industries holding up well. At 5,169,300 in November, non-farm jobs have increased by 10,200 since October and continued at record-setting levels. The gain of 14,100 in retail trade assisted by the approach of Christmas shopping, along with employment in manufacturing holding steady, have kept the employment picture in Pennsylvania looking good.

Nonmanufacturing employment of 4,120,100 set another record high. This sector has grown by 70,900 jobs since November 1988.

OCTOBER JOBS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

The number of nonagricultural jobs throughout businesses and factories in Pennsylvania increased by 35,400 in October to reach 5,159,100, a new record-setting level. The overall gain, largely the result of strong payroll growth in government, services, and retail trade reflects 56,400 more jobs throughout the Commonwealth than were available in October 1988.

The non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers.

Nonmanufacturing, at a record 4,107,200 jobs in October continued to spark the State's restructuring toward a service-producing economy, having gained 35,900 jobs since September. Services, added 10,400 jobs over the month, an increase even greater than expected. A strong 18,000 job gain in private educational services was partially offset by smaller employment losses in other services lines, primarily those associated with the closing of summer amusement and recreational facilities.

EMPLOYERS

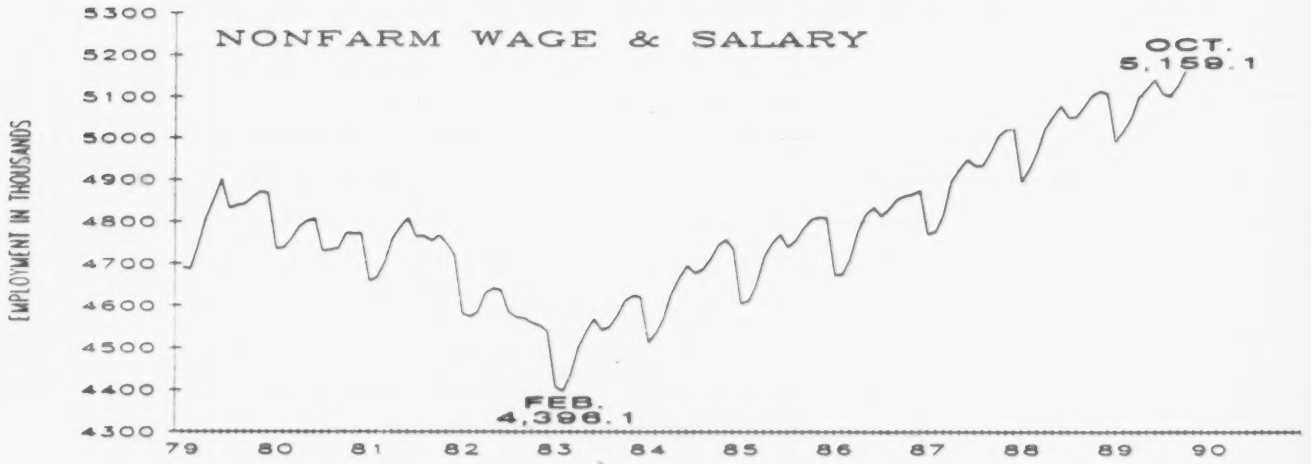
Looking for workers? For employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you. Where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

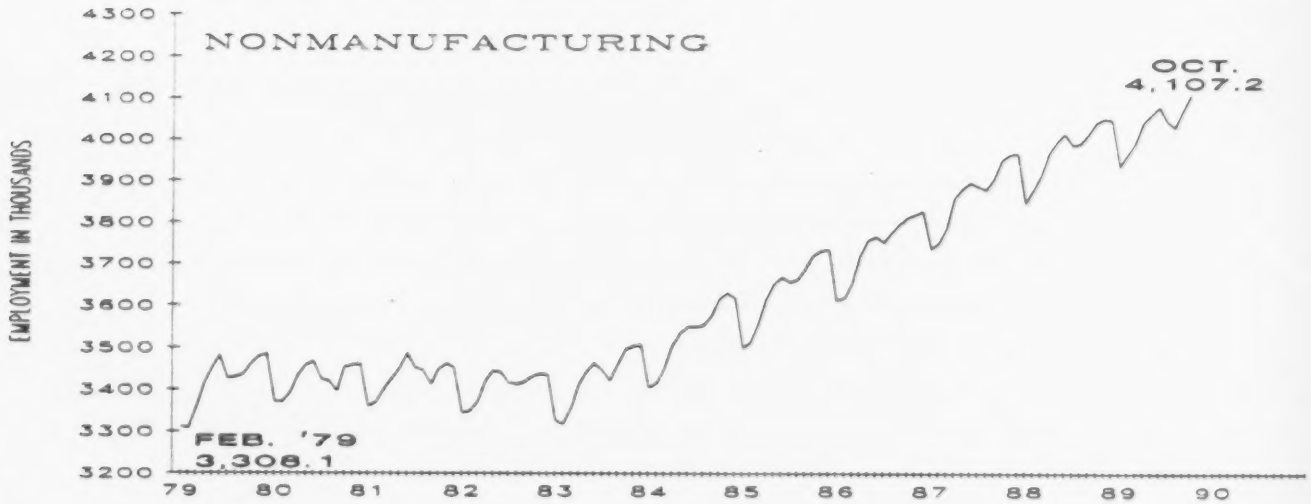
For a working future, this is the place.

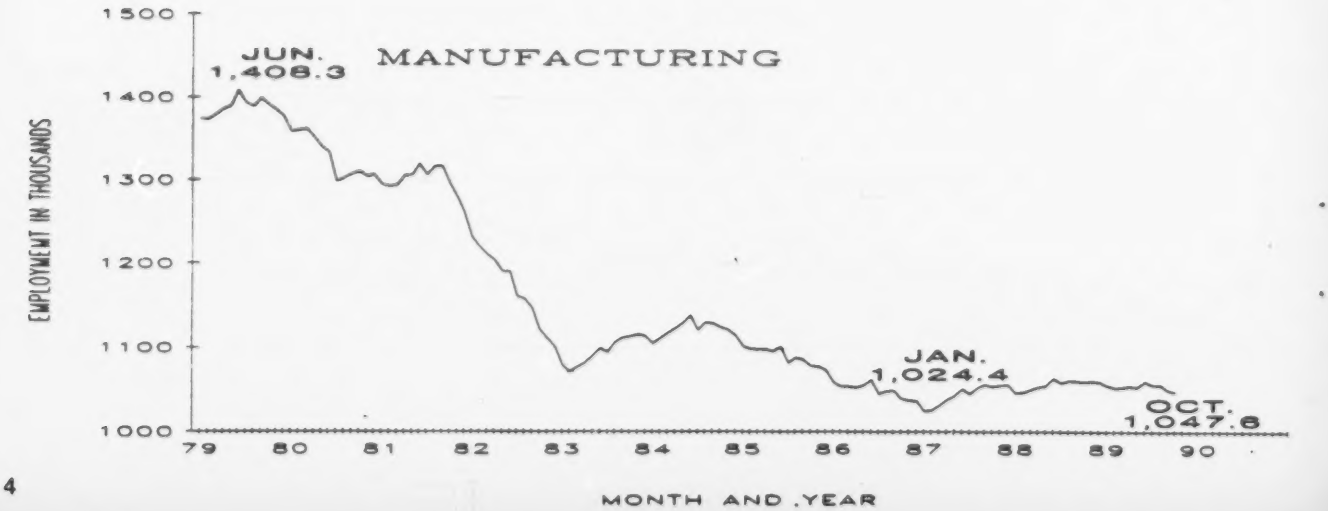
For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. 1989 P/	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989 P/	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989 P/	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$432.54	$432.80	$426.83	40.5	40.6	41.2	$10.66	$10.66	$10.36
DURABLE GOODS	471.44	472.48	467.58	41.5	41.7	42.2	11.36	11.33	11.08
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	354.37	360.48	346.40	39.2	39.7	40.0	9.04	9.08	8.66
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	375.87	369.87	367.64	40.2	39.9	40.4	9.35	9.27	9.10
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	484.65	480.91	470.45	42.7	42.9	43.2	11.35	11.21	10.89
PRIMARY METALS	552.02	551.67	552.54	42.3	42.6	43.1	13.05	12.95	12.82
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	446.93	450.84	456.46	41.8	41.9	42.7	10.74	10.76	10.69
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	486.36	494.16	489.46	42.0	42.6	43.2	11.58	11.60	11.33
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	427.66	431.78	419.22	41.2	41.2	41.1	10.38	10.48	10.20
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMEN	549.05	544.74	545.71	41.5	42.0	42.6	13.23	12.97	12.81
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	440.84	437.80	432.98	40.5	40.0	41.0	10.88	10.94	10.56
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	429.87	420.00	407.63	40.1	39.4	40.2	10.72	10.66	10.14
NONDURABLE GOODS	383.96	383.96	374.40	39.3	39.3	40.0	9.77	9.77	9.36
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	434.60	438.43	419.42	41.0	41.4	41.2	10.60	10.59	10.18
TOBACCO PRODUCT	266.09	264.47	247.02	40.5	40.5	40.1	6.57	6.53	6.16
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	292.53	294.10	266.75	38.9	38.8	39.5	7.52	7.58	7.31
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	229.95	226.63	231.06	35.0	34.6	36.5	6.57	6.55	6.33
PAPER PRODUCTS	495.79	490.88	480.88	43.0	42.5	43.5	11.53	11.55	11.05
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	437.66	441.44	430.75	38.8	39.1	39.7	11.28	11.29	10.85
CHEMICALS AND ALLED PRODUCTS	517.70	507.78	527.03	40.7	40.3	42.4	12.72	12.60	12.43
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	646.40	627.65	618.46	43.9	43.8	42.8	14.77	14.33	14.45
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	384.40	391.04	378.71	41.2	41.8	41.8	9.33	9.40	9.06
LEATHER PRODUCTS	256.79	265.57	232.51	38.1	38.6	38.5	6.74	6.88	6.37
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	514.61	496.48	447.06	39.8	38.8	37.1	12.93	12.77	12.05
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	626.83	665.34	657.06	39.9	41.3	41.3	15.71	16.11	15.91
COMMUNICATIONS	580.17	570.38	532.12	40.6	40.8	39.3	14.29	13.98	13.54
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	713.40	695.84	676.94	43.5	42.9	43.2	16.40	16.22	15.67
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	190.18	191.64	183.66	26.9	28.1	28.0	7.07	6.82	6.56

P/ Preliminary data.

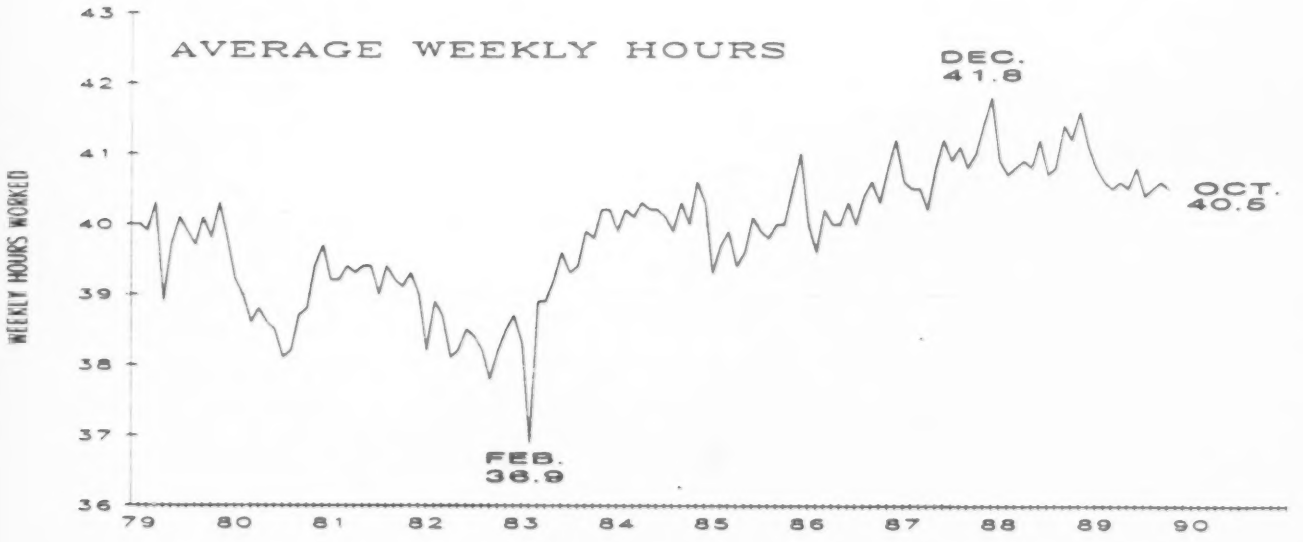
SLIGHT DROP IN HOURS WORKED DURING OCTOBER

Average weekly hours worked for all of Pennsylvania's manufacturing workers dropped 0.1 of an hour to 40.5 in October. This is still in the realm of the 40.4 to 40.8 hour workweek that has prevailed throughout all of 1989. Average hours worked and initial claims are two of the leading economic indicators used to predict economic health. It is encouraging to note that even with initial claims rising (statewide and nationwide) and orders for durable goods dropping (on the national level), that average weekly hours worked by production workers in manufacturing in Pennsylvania have held steady above 40 hours per week.

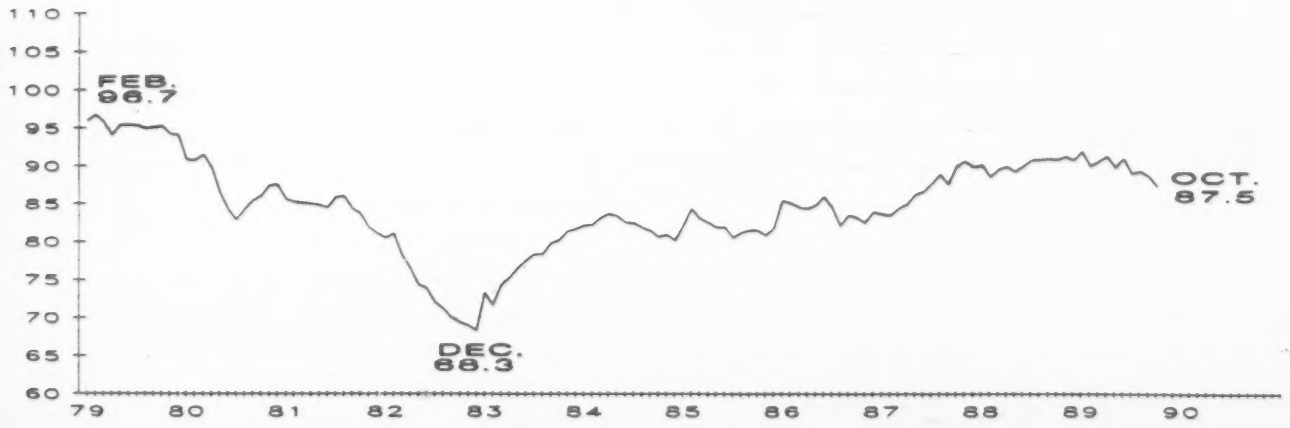
The average weekly paycheck of $432.54 for October was only $.26 less than a month ago since the 0.1 of an hour shorter workweek was partially offset by an average increase of $0.02 in hourly wages. Hourly earnings in all of the selected industries in manufacturing were higher than year-ago levels.

In the nonmanufacturing division only bituminous coal and lignite mining workers had a drop in hourly wages from this period last year.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS



PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 89	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 88
Initial Claims	87,258	65,803	63,887	21,455	23,371
Weeks Claimed	468,272	421,435	364,007	46,837	104,265
...Average Weekly Volume	106,425	100,342	86,668	6,083	19,757
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	0.1	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	25,540	21,032	20,548	4,508	4,992
Final Payments	7,140	6,827	6,276	313	864
Weeks Paid	377,738	385,838	312,551	-8,100	65,187
Net Benefit Amount	$63,664,294	$64,572,574	$47,652,161	-$908,280	$16,012,133
Avg Check Amount	$168.54	$167.36	$152.46	$1.18	$16.08

CLAIMS RISE WHILE PAYMENTS FALL IN OCTOBER

The number of initial claims in October jumped by nearly one-third (32.6 percent) over the September total. The initial claims total for October of 87,358 was the second highest for the year to date (behind January's 132,682) and the highest for the month of October since 1986. The average September to October increase during the three previous years was 10 percent. Initial claims were up 23,371 or 37 percent from October 1988. October was the sixth consecutive month in 1989 that initial claims topped the previous year's total and the October over-the-year increase was the steepest of the year.

Weeks claimed rose by 11 percent from a month ago, but posted a 29 percent gain compared to a year ago during October. Not since 1986 was the October weeks claimed total higher than in 1989. The insured unemployment rate edged upward to 2.2 percent exceeding both the month ago and year ago rates.

Despite the increase in weeks claimed, weeks paid dropped by 8,100 from September to October as the ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed fell to .81 from .92 in September. The average check amount rose a modest $1.18 in October from a month ago. As a result of these developments, the net benefit amount slipped from $64.6 million in September to $63.6 million in October. Cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of October totaled $1.54 billion as disbursements exceeded income by $26 million during the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - OCTOBER 1989

Income	$ 37,445,116	Cash Reserves	$ 1,539,110,160
Disbursements	$ 63,656,472	Net Reserves	$ 1,539,110,160

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR ALL COUNTIES REMAIN IN SINGLE-DIGITS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, ranged from 2.5 in Chester County to 8.2 in Clearfield and Northumberland Counties during October. The monthly increase in forty-nine counties was between 0.1 and 0.9 of a percentage point. The unadjusted rate for Pennsylvania was 4.4 percent, up 0.4 of a percentage point from September.

Several counties in the East/Central portion of the State had greater-than-expected increases in their rates. These increases cannot be narrowed down to particular industries or to any major layoffs. Nevertheless, the unadjusted rates for all sixty-seven counties are still in single-digits.

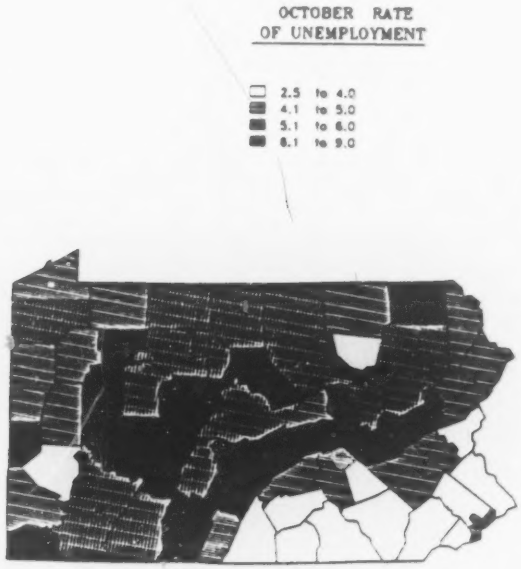


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
OCTOBER - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.5	4800
Montgomery	2	2.8	10800
Cumberland	3	2.9	3100
Delaware	3	2.9	8600
Bucks	5	3.2	9600
Adams	6	3.4	1300
Sullivan	7	3.5	100
Lancaster	8	3.6	8200
Lebanon	9	3.7	2300
Allegheny	10	3.8	24800
Franklin	11	3.9	2300
Northampton	12	4.0	4700
York	12	4.0	7300
Fulton	14	4.1	200
Mercer	14	4.1	2200
Monroe	14	4.1	1900
Washington	14	4.1	3800
Warren	18	4.2	900
Berks	19	4.3	7800
Bradford	19	4.3	1300
Butler	21	4.5	3300
Dauphin	21	4.5	6100
Lehigh	21	4.5	6800
Perry	21	4.5	900
Union	21	4.5	800
Lawrence	26	4.6	2100
Venango	27	4.8	1200
Wayne	27	4.8	1000
Erie	29	4.9	6600
Pike	29	4.9	600
Philadelphia	31	5.0	37000
Centre	32	5.1	3400
Tioga	32	5.1	1000
Wyoming	34	5.2	700
Columbia	35	5.3	1700
Elk	35	5.3	900
Lackawanna	35	5.3	5900
Lycoming	35	5.3	3200
Westmoreland	35	5.3	9200
Cameron	40	5.4	100
Crawford	40	5.4	2100
McKean	40	5.4	1100
Somerset	43	5.6	1800
Jefferson	44	5.7	1100
Potter	45	5.8	500
Fayette	46	5.9	3400
Luzerne	46	5.9	9600
Blair	48	6.0	3600
Clarion	49	6.1	1100
Susquehanna	49	6.1	1100
Beaver	51	6.2	3600
Armstrong	52	6.4	1800
Clinton	52	6.4	1000
Schuylkill	52	6.4	4700
Montour	55	6.5	600
Cambria	56	6.6	4200
Carbon	56	6.6	1700
Snyder	58	6.8	1300
Bedford	59	7.2	1500
Forest	60	7.3	100
Indiana	60	7.3	2600
Greene	62	7.6	1000
Mifflin	62	7.6	1600
Huntingdon	64	7.9	1500
Juniata	65	8.0	800
Clearfield	66	8.2	2800
Northumberland	66	8.2	4100

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	OCTOBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	OCTOBER 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	SEPTEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	SEPTEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	OCTOBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	OCTOBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6561.0	5.3	6584.0	5.3	6518.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	268.0	4.6	241.0	4.1	308.0	5.4
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	15.5	4.7	14.5	4.4	14.7	4.5
ALTOONA MSA	3.7	6.1	3.5	5.8	4.3	7.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	3.4	5.8	3.6	6.1	5.2	8.8
ERIE MSA	6.9	5.2	6.4	4.8	8.6	6.6
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	12.3	3.8	12.4	3.8	14.3	4.5
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.6	8.0
LANCASTER MSA	7.5	3.3	6.6	3.0	9.0	4.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	92.8	3.9	91.6	3.8	102.3	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	42.4	4.4	39.5	4.1	56.7	5.9
READING MSA	8.6	4.8	6.6	3.7	7.8	4.5
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.7	5.5	18.5	5.1	22.7	6.4
SHARON MSA	2.2	4.2	2.1	4.0	2.7	5.3
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.1	4.8	2.6	4.0	3.3	5.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.4	5.7	3.3	5.5	3.4	5.8
YORK MSA	8.4	3.8	8.0	3.6	10.1	4.7

* Preliminary data.

NINE MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS MAINTAIN THEIR FULL EMPLOYMENT

Of the ten major labor market areas that attained full employment with rates of 5.0 percent or less in September, nine maintained their status in October. The tenth area (Erie MSA), with an increase of 0.4 of a percentage point, recorded a rate of 5.2, just above the rate of full employment. The seasonally adjusted rate of 4.5 Statewide was 0.5 of a percentage point higher than in September. Eleven of the fifteen major labor market areas displayed increases ranging from 0.1 to 0.4 of a percentage point.

Beaver County PMSA, where unemployment rates stayed high throughout the economic recovery, was the only major area experiencing a declining rate in October.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

In October, the unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.5 for SDA 21 (Chester County) to 8.0 for SDA 29 (Montour and Northumberland Counties). Several SDAs have been redefined with the release of August data (see table 7 on next page).

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
OCTOBER 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.7	127.1	6.6	4.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.7	101.2	5.5	5.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.0	167.9	7.1	4.1
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	479.0	461.4	17.7	3.7
05	Beaver	59.1	55.5	3.6	6.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.3	127.7	7.6	5.6
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	231.5	218.9	12.6	5.4
08	Greene, Washington	104.7	99.9	4.8	4.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.4	97.7	6.6	6.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	202.7	189.8	12.9	6.4
*11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	231.7	218.7	13.0	5.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.8	79.6	4.2	5.0
14	Lackawanna	110.4	104.5	5.9	5.3
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	104.3	99.1	5.2	4.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.2	220.0	14.3	6.1
17	Philadelphia	737.1	700.1	37.0	5.0
18	Bucks	295.6	286.0	9.6	3.2
19	Montgomery	388.2	377.4	10.8	2.8
20	Delaware	298.1	289.5	8.6	2.9
21	Chester	191.5	186.8	4.8	2.5
22	Lehigh, Northampton	267.7	256.2	11.5	4.3
23	Berks	181.2	173.3	7.8	4.3
*24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	337.1	323.9	13.2	3.9
25	Lancaster	226.1	217.9	8.2	3.6
26	York	182.9	175.6	7.3	4.0
27	Adams, Franklin	97.1	93.5	3.6	3.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.5	95.2	4.3	4.3
*29	Montour, Northumberland	58.7	54.0	4.7	8.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5857.0	5598.0	259.0	4.4

* These SDAs have been redefined starting with August data.

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1990. This annual publication contains economic and demographic statistics and analysis for use in planning and administering job development and training programs. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

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